

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. WDAY, Por Year. MAILT AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... 8 00 THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for a seigh to have rejected articles returned licy must in all cases send slamps for that propose

The Fourth of July.

Why not, on the Fourth of July next, celbrate American independence in the old-ashioned way, with modern improvements? The Philadelphians are talking of doing othing of the kind, and we would rather ike to hear the New Yorkers talk of it, too. The Philadelphia committee wants to have big parades, fireworks, brass bands, ches, choral singing, beli ringing, chilapoeches, chorai singing, dren's processions, popular festivals, can-nonading, regattas, ilag flying, church serces, and all sorts of patriotic manifestaons. Well, this will do for Philadelphia, out what does New York think of it all?

The Fourth of July is the great day of he year for all Americans, and it ought to the glorious Fourth. Tell it to the oungsters; tell it to the foreign-born mul-itudes who crowd our streets. Tell it to mericans of negligent habit.

Independence Day has not for years been elebrated in the metropolis as it used to e celebrated by our sires, and as it ought be celebrated on the Fourth of July of ery year. The fact is to our shame. We must keep alive the memories of the day. Ve must take pride in our freedom. We must kindle anew, year after year, the ered fires of patriotism.

After we have honored the Infants we hall again think of this subject. But we will not then have much time to loce, for the Fourth of July is only a little more than six weeks off.

Politics to the Front.

"WEAVER is a good man," said the Hon. MONIDAS LIVINGSTON of Georgia. Mr. WEAVER had been appointed Postmaster of Conyers at the request of the Hon. Hoke Surry, and removed, or revoked as to his ppointment, or balked of his expected office, President CLEVELAND at the request of ingressman Livingston. Why has this evention from serving the public been risited upon a citizen whom even the reonsible agent in his disappointment ankly declares to be a good man and orthy of an office?

The case is as simple as it is enlightening. agressman Livingston was opposed to Whaven for factional political reasons, and ir. Livingston, in view of the present purnoses of the Administration, is an important and powerful man. He was a war horse mong Georgia Democrats when Secretary MITH was christened MICHAEL HOXE. If here is to be any aurifying change in the risting sliver law, Mr. Livingston must selp toward it. His friendly cooperation, the that of numerous other gentlemen imilarly situated, is 'an .indispensable ture of hope for the programme which fr. CLEVELAND is to submit to the next gress. Secretary Smith had seriously taken the anti-silver prospects by triphantly nominating the new Postmaste Atlanta over the preference of Mr. Liv-GETON for another man; and the Conyers pointment brought from the latter statesn a protest in the nature of an ultima-Go that shrewd and now energetic olitician, the Hon, GROVER CLEVELAND, igorously told Great Georgia's HONE that would have to content himself with his ginal glory for a time; and his excellent n WEAVER is decapitated ere the crown

f office had settled on his head. An extreme, an unprecedented twist has hus been put upon the serews of politics by liand that once touched them with peculiar ind peculiarly avowed aversion. The act is lighly interesting in itself, and it will peraps be glorious in its results. But in con-facting his many Mugwemp friends along is new and mistrusted road President LEVELAND should not forget that for him onally it affords one decided pleasure hich his followers cannot share. He lone enjoys the delightful exhibitantion sperienced by the man who holds the reins.

An "Administration" Tariff Bill.

We do not attach much importance to ent rumors purporting to designate on ood authority the particular persons to hom Mr. CLEVELAND has intrusted the talls of a Tariff bill, which shall represent deas and policy. These statements ary in every respect save the positiveness ith which they are uttered. One day the reparation of the Administration bill is in he hands of experts in the Treasury Detment, under the direct supervision of CARLISLE and the President himself. e next day, the difficult job is assigned a committee of outsiders, including li-known tariff reformers and taxation scialists, who have no official relations ith the Government and are remote from influence of contemporaneous politics. e next day, again, the whole business is charge of certain Democratic members the House of Representatives of the by-third Congress, whose posts on the Committee of Ways and Means are as-red to them in advance by an under-anding between the President and this or at candidate for Speaker. All of these erent stories concerning the method by hich the Administration will make and unch its Tariff bill cannot be true. Probby none of them is exactly true. Indeed, is of no great consequence by what parar channel the measure supported by

r. CLEVELAND shall reach Cougress. That Mr. CLEVELAND will propound in me way for the consideration of Congress distinct, definite, and probably radical an of tariff revision is to be expected. riler in his political career the Freadent tertained the notion that the initiative in ters of legislation was not part of a aief Magistrate's functions. He has outown that idea. Nothing that we now w of his conception of his own mission American politics, or of his reliance upon impulses of his individual will, is conent with the belief that he will evade a onsibility which, from his point of view. s upon him peculiarly and personally, d which equals in weight and solemnity y responsibility ever imposed by circumupon a statesman in high office. will not allow the great cause of tariff arm to go inchoate into Congress, there be frittered away in talk leading to no actical result, or to be buffeted into nil en contending factions and conflictnoss interests.

d view of his duty and pearor in this

respect than THE SUN takes. He has some thing more to do than to wait until laws are passed, and then to see that these laws are faithfully executed. The Constitution not only gives him the right to propose legislation, but it also makes it his duty to recommend to Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The Constitution does not say that Mr. CLEVELAND "may recommend;" it says he "shall recommend." Nor does the Constitution say that because it is elsewhere provided that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, the President shall recommend such measures as he judges necessary and expedient, except measures for raising revenue. There is no limit to his power of recommendation. Legislation, in the case of a tariff bill, must begin in the House, not in the Senate, but the recommendation of such a bill may go to the House of Representatives from the White House. The President's right to present to the House a definite, fully developed scheme of a tariff for revenue only, all ready to be discussed and voted upon, is as unquestionable as his right to send in a message full of generalities on the same subject. There is no odium, no usurpation in the idea of an Administration Tartff bill.

It follows, therefore, that if Mr. CLEVE-LAND is possessed with the conviction that thoroughgoing legislation on the tariff is necessary and expedient, as he must be unives he proposes to kick over the platform on which he was elected, it is his cono celebrated here in a way worthy of the atitutional duty to recommend such a bill derious event which it commemorates. It to Congress. And if, as there is reason to believe, he is possessed with a solemn sense of responsibility for the enactment of a measure which shall give effect to the principles declared by the Convention that numinated him, and accepted and approved by the people at the election last November, the Administration Tariff bill of 1893 will be no dodge, or swindle, or shameful compromise, but a manly, straightforward redemption of Democracy's pledges, laying customs duties for revenue only, and free in every part from the least taint of unconstitutional protection.

The Miscellaneous Law Reporter.

The Miscellaneous Reporter is a new State officer who has come into existence by virtue of the provisions of an act of the Legislature passed last year. That act authorizes the Governor to appoint a member of the bar to be known as the Miscellaneous Reporter, who should hold office for a term of five years from the first day of July, 1892, and whose duty it should be to report the judicial opinions delivered in the General Terms of the Superior Court of the city of New York, the Court of Common Pleas of the city of New York, the Superior Court of Buffalo, the City Court of Brooklyn, the City Court of New York, and the Surrogates' Courts throughout the State.

The statute further provides that the reports to be published by this functionary should be known as the Miscellaneous Re ports, and that the Miscellaneous Reporter should be paid an annual salary of \$4,500, and also receive an additional allowance for clerk hire and expenses not to exceed \$3,500

Mr. F. B. DELEHANTY, who we believe is member of the Albany county bar, was duly appointed to the office thus created He has just published the first volume of Miscellaneous Reports. Upon the title page of the volume we find these words:

"Cases decided in the Inferior Courts of Record of the City of New York, the Superior Court of Buffale the City Court of Brooklyn, the City Court of New York, ogates' Courte, &c., &c."

It is no uncommon thing for a person in public life to magnify his office; but this title illustrates in a striking manner a contrary tendency on the part of the Miscellaneous Reporter. He gives a black eye to his book in the estimation of all lawyers outside the State of New York, who may have occasion to consult it, by declaring that all the decisions which it contains are he atterances of inferior tribunal

The statement is incorrect in fact, and it

is impossible to imagine any good reason

why a man of sense should make it. The Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas in this city, the Superior Court of Buffalo. and the City Court of Brooklyn possess substantially the same powers and jurisdiction in their respective localities as the Supreme Court of the State. Each has a General Term of its own, that is to say, a tribunal of intermediate appeal; and the decisions of each are taken for review to the Court of Appeals in precisely the same way as are the decisions of the Supreme Court. It conveys, therefore, a wholly false impression to those who are not informed on the subject, to call these courts inferior. Indeed, if the Miscellaneous Reporter had taken the trouble to look at the Code of Civil Procedure of this State, he would have perceived that the Legislature itself has expressly denominated them all superior eity courts; and, under the circumstances, the title page of his first volume is in derogation of the dignity of the Judges of these four tribunals, whose courts are expressly established by the Constitution of the State, and exercise a jurisdiction which, while it may properly be called limited in a territorial sense, need not and should not be described as inferior, especially by their

own Reporter. In the table of errata to appear in his second volume the Miscellaneous Reporter should call attention to the title page of

lis first volume as a senseless blunder. The Great Sturtevant's Successor.

Mr. SAMUEL ROADS of Marbiehead has een appointed chief of the stationery division of the Treasury Department in place of the great Republican hold-over, STURTE-VANT. SAM ROADS has been the private secretary of His Excellency Governor WIL-LIAM EUSTIS RUSSELL. He is as sharp as a bodkin and as polite as a Japanese. He is reasonably full of politics, and he is able to transact a great deal of business with neatness and despatch. In his hours of ease, when the dog star rages, he is the presiding delty of the collection of good fellows known as the Sea Serpent Club, which disports at Naugus Head, and seldom returns home thirsty. Either from a business point of view or a social and sociable point of view, SAM POADS must be equal to about half a gross of STURTEVANT hold-overs, and even the Boston Journal, the prescher of the straitest sect of Massachusetts Republicans, can find nothing more unpleasant to say about him than that he is "a young Democratic politician" and "an affable in dividual who has served several times in the Legislature;" also that he carves watermelons well and can make a good chowder. These are accomplishments not to be despised, nor can the possessor of them be successfully attacked on their account. Sam Roads can carve his way as neatly and featly through a big pile of work as through a watermelon.

Anybody would think, to hear the chatter of the Mugwamps and the thunder of the Republicans over the removal of the great

STURTEVANT, that he was Secretary of the Treasury, Director of the Mint, and a job lot of Assistant Secretaries and Comptrollers besides. Mr. Roads, says the Hoston Journal solemnly, "knows no more of the complex working of that vast and wonderful business machine called the Treasury Department than any one of 65,000,000 American citizens who have never been within its portals." Well, Mr. Roads's part in the working of that vast and wonderful machine will be confined to his own division; and we venture to say that any man who is competent to sell envelopes over a counter, is competent for the place which the illustrious STURTEVANT, the new saint in the Mugwump martyrology, used to fill. The notion that some unusual and almost preternatural wisdom is necessary in the man who steps into the great STURTEVANT'S shoes, will have to be given up. SAM ROADS is an intelligent and clever man, and although he wears no Mugwump aureole, and lives at times upon chowder instead of air and fire, he will be a faithful and competent officer, and he will not imagine that he is the whole Treasury Department.

Long Ships.

Soon after the Campania's keel was laid there came a report that the White Star people had arranged for a still greater sensation, through a contract for a ship, to be named the Gigantic, and to be 700 feet long. or eighty feet longer than the Cunard boat. Since the latter has made such a brilliant performance of her promises, rumor has lengthened this mythical ship to 800 feet, and again she is said to be on the eve of construction. The story in another variation comes through Engineering, which states that two steamers are probable, to be 680 feet long, with three screws and 40,000 horse power.

Even without truth in this particular report, we may count upon seeing some day a boat as big as any yet talked of, or perhaps bigger. When the first craft of this long, thin type, the Oceanic, the pioneer of the White Star line, came into port, old mariners shook their heads anxiously. It was contrary to reason that a body so long and slender could stand the enormous strain put upon it by the seas. Her back would break, and the criminal folly of her reckless builders would be sorrowfully recorded in some tremendous loss of life. The Oceanic is still travelling over the broad rollers of the Pacific: and the later craft for similar service have steadily grown in length. There is nothing in the limitations of material and in the knowledge of shaping it and putting it together to prevent the extension of ocean vessels to any length desired. They can be built as long as we wish, like tubes, until they exceed the ordinary wave

lengths and rest upon several waves. Of course it is conceivable that before this gradual elongation reaches the 1,000foot standard some new system of hull will be adopted, such as the cigarshaped hull, for example, or the whaleback, which will produce steadiness with the ordinary dimensions. But, barring some such change, we are likely before long to see ships built to a size that will measure the entire facilities afforded by the harbors where they are designed to ply.

Bismarck Was Not There.

The most striking thing about the unveiling of the monument to Kaiser WIL-LIAM I., which took place on Thursday at Goerlitz, in Silesia, was the absence of Bis-MARCK. There had been some talk of inviting him to the ceremony, and it is but the simple truth that every German patriot would have liked to see him in his proper place, standing by the side of the statue of the King whom he made an Emperor.

A few days ago one of the semi-official German newspapers was allowed to publish a letter addressed by Prince ALBRECHT. Regent of Brunswick, to an influential person in Berlin, supposed to be Gen. von CAPRIVI, in which the writer dwelt upon to speak, mora necessity of requesting the architect of the German empire to be present at the dedication of the Goerlitz monument. It was, Prince Albrecht thought, a fit occasion for reconciling the young Kaiser to the veteran statesman, and nothing, he added. would be more likely to allay separatist tendencies in south Germany, and to cause an outburst of popular feeling in favor of the Army bill. That is true. The sight of the venerable ex-Chancellor forgetting and forgiving the slights to which he has been subjected, and reconciled to the grandson of the man whom he had made illustrious would no doubt have wrought the German heart to a pitch of enthusiasm and devotion not witnessed since the morrow of Sedan.

But BISMARCK was not invited to be pres ent at the unveiling of the Goerlitz mon ument. Neither does it seem to have en tered the narrow mind of the presen Kaiser to so much as mention his benefac tor's name. We must maintain, he told his auditors, the German unity, liberty, and dignity which WILLIAM I. created. How large a share had WILLIAM I. of Prussia in the unification and aggrandizement of Ger many? How much would be have done in that direction, if, after 1862, he had retained in office such Ministers as had preceded BISMARCK? His share in the great task accomplished seems to have been strictly limited to the good sense that placed, and to the resolution that sustained, BISMARCK in the office of Prime Minister. Those are estimable qualities in a sovereign, but they do not constitute greatness, and they have been exhibited by such insignificant rulers as Louis XIII. of France. Perhaps the noblest element in the character of WIL-LIAM I. was his modest estimate of his own abilities and his recognition of the vastness of his debt to his great Minister. It is not to the credit of his grandson that no word uttered by him at Goerlitz indicated the recollection that such a man as BISMARCE

There needed no words of his, however, to recall BISMARCK to those who gazed upon the effigy of the first Hohenzollern to wear an imperial crown, and who remembered where WILLIAM I. began, and where, thanks to his Minister, he ended. WILLIAM II. can debar his repudiated Chancellor from a pageant which his services made possible; but he cannot oust him from the hearts of his countrymen or erase his name from the most resplendent page in the history of Germany.

To-day is a doubly important anniversary in the historical observance of the discovery of America. On May 20, 1400. AMERICO VES-PUOCI set sail from Port St. Mary. On May 20, 1506, Christopher Columbus, who had crosse the ocean blue and ploughed the billows green seven years previously, died at Valladolid COLUMBUS was 57 when he set sail: VESPUCCI was 48. Both navigators were Italians; Con UMBUS a Genoese, VESPUCCI a Florentine. Both sailed from Spanish territory; both became Spanish subjects; both died in Spain. The two navigators appear to have been friends and the younger man. VESPUCCI. was encouraged by the counsel and suggestions of the older and abler navigator, but after the death of both, their published papers aroused bitter

controversy, and the disputation is to some extent still in progress. To COLUMBUS rather than to VESPUCCE belongs the credit of the discovery. but the name America s the established designation of the two continents, whereas the name Columnus is per-petuated chiefly in official form in the United States by the District in which Washington is situated, and by the capital of Ohio. This bitterness of destiny in nomenclature has aggravated a controversy never gracious and seldom dull. Columbus, so to speak, got the game: VERPUCCI got the name. It was an unfair variation of an ancient shift in the lottery of fate, but the people of Chicago are doing their prairie level best on this, May 20. 1893the 394th since VESPUCCI sailed and the 387th since Columnus died-to honor the latter's memory and to celebrate the progress, in the arts of peace, of the land which he discovered, and which his success in reaching induced VERPUCCI afterward to visit.

Among the items in the Annual Supply bill just vetoed by Governor FLOWER was one appropriating \$30,000 for a historical painting by James Walker representing the repulse of LONGSTREET at Gettysburg. This alleged historical picture must be a humbug. Who ever heard of this \$30,000 canvas before? The publie thanks should be returned to the Governor for setting his heel on an artistic imposture.

The Jesuit Father who had supervision of the Latin debate of the students of St. Francis Xavier College tells of the many letters in Latin he received from American scholars after the programme of that debate had been given out. Taking the number of graduates from American colleges during the past quarter of a century, we judge that, apart from Cathelle priests, there must be over one hundred thousand persons in this country who can read Latin with more or less fluency and precision. But we approhend that not over one-tenth of this number could speak it readily or hold debate in it. We suggest to them the formation of an American Latin Sodality, organized for the purpose of enjoying debates and discourses in classical Latin, after the manner provided for in the New York College of St. Francis Xavier. Dr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, who was graduated from Yale and there strove to master the speech of Julius Casar, might be elected President of the American Latin Sodality. There shall be no laughing, snickering, foolery, or putting of the end of the thumb to the tip of the nose while any debate is going on.

while any debate is going on.

There is a good opportunity to create an is dead of honesty in man who are in need of it connected with the trotting track, in the case of the horse Aleryon. Aleryon and Nelson were owned and driven by partners in the last notable fraud perpetrated in a trotting race, and all were expelled. An unfortunate perversity of judgment on the part of the highest track authorities has restored the man Nixtson and his animal to the standing and privileges of square dealing. Aleryon passed into other hands while under the ban of expulsion, and his present owners ask for his reinstatement on the ground that they were not partners to the fraud, and that the horse's normal expulsion, but if on discovery his horse is to go with him and his value thereby declines thousands of dollars, a job to swindle presents a very serious aspect. For the benefit of American tracked by as many men of distinction in the various lines of learning as there are women of distinction of serious lines of learning as there are women of distinction of women, or rather, let us say, to the human massemblage of men is this country or in any others. There is not a crank among them, when was there ever a man's convention with out its cranks?

They desues everything that is of interest to women, or rather, let us any, to the human race. The list of themes given in the programme is suggestive. Their reasoning is thousand, the list of interest to women, or rather, let us any, to the human race. The list of themes given in the programme is suggestive. Their reasoning is thoughtful, judicious, calin, and helpful.

Here is that representative of full-flowered womanhood, Elizabert Can's Tankovi, here is that that representative full-flowered womanhood, Elizabert Can's Tankovi, here is that the search of the purpose, he retired for the purpose, he retired for former. Steam of the purpose, he retired for the purpose, he ret There is a good opportunity to create an

fame. We notice also scores of delegates not less distinguished from Europe, South America, Australia, and Canada.

We cannot recall any like assemblage of the other sex, of men renowned in as many fields. In English history we read of the "Cabinet of All the Talents:" this is a convention of all

We think very highly of the Woman's Conention in Chicago. It was opened on Monday, and will not adjourn till Sunday next.

Commissioner Senner made a strange mistake on Tuesday, when he said that the immigration of Russian Jews had come to an end. Over a thousand of them arrived at this port last week, and as many more have landed here this week. A ship load of them were in the harbor as he was under examination. He has acknowledged that he made a mistake.

It is certain that, if Germany and Austria had not set up barriers against the passage of Russian Jews across their soil, the immigration of them to the United States this year would be far greater than it ever has been in any other year. The Czar is compelling them to leave his dominions, and this is the coun try to which they are all desirous of coming.

Queen Victoria leads a quieter and less ruffled life than the sovereign of any other country in Europe. She is not bothered with the business of running her Government; she never gets involved in the squabbles of ties; she moves from one of her royal residences to another according to her pleasure she indulges in a foreign tour whenever she is disposed; she does not need even to keep an eye on the Prince of Walks nowadays, and her lomestic cares must be light.

All the other sovereigns have a hard time of

it. Here is Oscan II., King of Sweden and Norway, tormented by the Norwegian malcontents, by the obstructive Storthing, and by IRREN. Here is William IL of Germany driven to his wits' end by hectoring adversaries. Here is the King of the Greeks, Gronox L. always hard up, and at this time almost overwhelmed in a sea of troubles. Here is the King of the Helgians, LEOPOLD IL. whose throne was menaced s few weeks ago by his rebellious subjects, and saved for a time only by his prudence. Here is the little King of Spain. Alfonso XIII., who must be frightened when he hears his aubjects shouting for a republic. Here are the Czar of Bussia, King of Italy, the Emperor of Austria, and the Sultan of Turkey, the hardships of whom are known to all the world. The young Queen of the Netherlands, WILHELMINA; the middle-aged King of Portugal, CHARLES I., and the old King of Denmark, CHRISTIAN IX., lead a tolerably quiet life, but they don't amount to much, and may meet with bad luck any day. Among all the sovereigns of Europe it is her Britannie Majesty alone who is always perfectly serene.

In Africa there are no first-class sovereigns, and we make this remark here, though it may enrage several of the Sultans in the northern part of that continent.

In Asia there are only two first-class sovereigns, the Emperor of China and the Em-nerar of Japan, both of whom seem to have a pretty good time. As for the poor Shah of Petsia, and as for the second-hand rulers in India, who must lie low before their British masters, they can only take life as it comes. In all America, north and south, there is not a single royal sovereign, though Canada is yet a possession of the British Crown, to its

own misfortuna. Looking over the whole array of the sovereigns of the world, therefore, we see that Vic-TORIA of England is the one of them whom the others must envy.

THE AWARD OF THE STAR.

The Bearing of Gen. Carita's Promotion on

Other Matters of Current Discussion, WASHINGTON, May 10. -Two points of general interest are involved in the President's selection of Col. W. P. Carlin, Fourth Infantry, to fill the vacancy caused by the enforced retirement of Gen. E. A. Carr. One is its indication that the excitement cre-

ated by the report spread at the recent appointment of Dr. Tryon to be Surgeon-General was perhaps needless. That report was that hereafter nobody would be chosen as the head of a bureau or corps in the army or the navy who was not to have at least four years more of active service before retirement for age. It is true that the selection of a Brigadier-General is rather different, since he only commands a geographical department. But within that department actual hostilities with Indians may break out, so that it is not merely a nominal command. In the present case. Col. Cariln is to be retired as early as Nov. 24 next. If this promotion is made, with an active service of only six months in prospect, surely a universally able and competent officer of a staff department, standing at or quite near the top, should not hereafter fear being rejected as a candidate for the command of the bureau or the corps, if the worthlest in other respects, merely because he has only three years more to serve before retirement.

A curious analogy is presented between this case of Gen. Carlin's and that of Gen. Potter. The latter, in Mr. Cleveland's first term, was appointed by him as a Brigadier-General, although he had only a few months to serve on the active list. It was urged, in criticism, that it was a selection as a personal favor, in order o give the officer an increase of rank and pay. The answer was that it was a tribute to an old and worthy of distinguished war service, whose elevation would not materially interfere with the promotion of his juniors. The same argument is used successfully now. Gen. Carlin was the first line colonel to retire for age, so that,

How the President Likes His New House, WASHINGTON, May 10. - The President has slept in his new country home, and the report is that he likes it amazingly. Hereafter it will be his practice to rest there, not only nights but days also, whenever he feels inclined so to do. His escapes from the White House will be more frequent than some have been prepared to believe. No inconsiderable part of the public business, not requiring help rom outsiders, will be considered at the President's country residence, a necessary retreat from the harassing crowd. Thither Secretary Carifale will go as often as he feels inclined, taking his work with him, for Mr. Cleveland has specially invited Mr. Carlisle. Between the President and the Secretary now exists the most perfect state of harmony and confidence. Judge Gresham, too, will go, as the spirit moves him, to where fresh air is the rule and places of easy lounging are numerous. It is at the Cleveland country home that many serious things will be considered. It is to be the Administration headquarters.

Love-The Unromastic View,

From the London Touth.
On few subjects is there more nonsense talked than n love. A girl begins life with a dose of anattached affection. Some one asks her to marry him, on which she concentrates this affection on him. If some one else bad asked her, the concentration would have taken place on the some one else. Having become betrothed. she considers she is in that peculiar condition which is called being in love. The best goarantee, however, for a happy marriage is not so much being in love as a certaus finess of things and a reasonable liking between the contracting parties. If both are pleasant in their relations to each other, the mere fact of living together and having identical interests develops affection. I know that this view of matrimony is contrary to the ideas accredited in novels. It is, however, tru France, where marriages are generally arrange tween two families, they turn put well; better, in fact, as a rule, than in English love matches.

> Better to die in battie Than live in defeat. - Padhano-eutta (v. 10). Better to fall for right

Cantteles of Buddha.

Then dourish by wrong.

—Source Sangrakapa Than fail to do thy duty in it. -Turchway vertiling un (sermon 44)

Doubts will exist ever in the mind; Yet ever, ay, ever, pursue the way of virtue Over the rugged path along the precipice, Pursue it in faith and truth, -Starchthean (sec. 8).

To aid mankind, or any one man, This is infinite marit.
There is no merit in babble. That babble about the heavens and the spectre idden from man's knowledge and vision.

—Nutra of Furty-two sections (sec. 10).

When the soul is ordered aright, The body will then be rightly ordered.
-Firsheding-man-king (v. 527). Hell is for fools;

Heaven is for the wise. Yo man can damn another; Each man must save bimself. -Dhame anada (v. 126, et al.) ONE THOUSANDIH OF THE TOTAL COST. The War Cost of Keeping Eleven Southern

States in the Union Compared with the Cost of a Penceful Union with Canada. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your ediorial article in Sunday's Sun, entitled 'What Did the Civil War Cost in Money?" supplies a long-felt want. Your estimate of the noney cost of the war, \$8,425,185,017, does not include the value of property destroyed, which must be a large sum to be added to the cost as given by you of the great struggle to preserve the territorial integrity of the nation. The area of the rebellious States is 081,984 square miles, or about one-fifth of the area of British North America. The value of the assets of the same States you place at \$5,202,106,207 in 1800. The value of the assets of Canada is given by Mulhall in 1888 as \$4.820,000,000, and the Canadian Minister of Agriculture estimates the annual increase in value since that date at \$100,000,000, making the total value in 1803 \$5,320,000,000. If \$300,-000,000 is added as the value of the assets of Newfoundland, the grand total value of Pritish America at the present time is \$5,620,000,-000, or \$317,833,793 greater than the value of the rebellious States in 1890, to retain which we have already expended certainly much

more than \$8,425,185,017. The area of public lands between the Red River and Rocky Mountains in Canada upon which the best hard wheat can be successfully grown, stated by Prof. McCoun at 200,000,000 acres, is one-half as large as that of all the rebellious States. If one-fifth part of it was under cultivation, rielding twelve and a half bushels per nore-the average yield of wheat in Manitoba in 1891 was 25 3-10 bushels per acre-the total yield would be 500,000,000 bushels, or in value greater than our entire cotton crop. This is only one of many sources of wealth to be gained by the peaceful consummation of Continental Union.

The political union of the United States and British North America can be peacefully consummated by the wise expenditure of less than one-tenth of one per cent., or one thousandth part, of the cost of the civil war to date, leaving out of the calculation the value of property destroyed and the destruction of human life. All parties agree that the preservation of the territorial integrity of the Union was a necessity, and that its cost has been justified by events since the close of the war. The consummation of Continental Union will add five times the territory of the rebellious climate, and five millions of most excellent people thoroughly versed in the art of self-

States in a most healthful and invigorating It will give us the complete control of the St. Lawrence River and the great lakes, and the entire control of the Trans-contipental lialiway's traffic. It will settle the fishery question in the Atlantic and Pacific for all time to come, to our advantage, remove all necessity for constructing and maintaining fortifications upon our Northern frontier, remove all danger of a serious conflict between the United States and Great Britain, and add enormously to the power. prestige, resources, henor, glory, and safety of the republic. Every threatened destruction of the peace of

Europe adversely affects our financial condition, depreciates the value of all classes of our securities held abroad, and compels us to repurchase them at a most inconvenient season. Continental Union would so enormously add to our power, resources, influence, and defence that we could prevent such disturbing causes, and thereby remove what has been in the past a constant source of anxiety and loss to the nation. Nothing which the American people can accomplish will do so much to preserve the peace of the world as the enormous increase of the power and influence of this republic which the political union of the United States and British North America will secure. FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

BROOKLYN, May 16. THE IDEAL IN SCULPTURE.

Preliminary Steps Tuken to Form a Society for Its Advancement. Some of the leading sculptors of the city met last Monday evening at the residence of Charles De Kay, in East Fifteenth street, and discussed plans for the organization of a society to promote the advancement of ideal sculpture. It was the opinion of many of the artists that American sculptors of the present day give too much of their thought to memorials and portraiture. It was resolved to have an exhibition of ideal work early next winter,

exhibition of ideal work early next winter, and to meet again soon for permanent organization. Art writers, architects, and patrons of art will be invited to join the association.

Among those who were present or who wrote approving the object of the movement were:

1. Q. A. Ward, Augustus St. Gaudens, J. Scott Hartley, Olin L. Warner, Daniel C. French, Carl Bitter, Frederick MacMonnies, Edward C. Fotter, Herbert Adams, John Donohue, John Rogers, C. H. Niehaus, F. Weilington Buckstul, Montgomery Schuyler, W. C. Brownell, and Thomas B. Clarke.

WHY HE DOESN'T LIKE NEW YORK. Old Hutch Says We Tried to Get His Money

CHICAGO, May 10.-After an absence of nearly two years, "Old Hutch" walked into the Grand Pacific this morning as unconcernedly as if he had just crossed over from the Board of Trade building. The famous ex-Board of Trade speculator looked younger and stronger than he did when he stepped on the cars for New York two years ago. He the cars for New York two years ago. He was in high spirits, and when asked if he intended going into the wheat pit again he reblied in a humorous way: "I don't owe any-body a cent, and I've got I fo ents left to get a glass of whisker, so what's the use of bothering?" And then, as he settled down in a hotel chair, he remarked: "I am glai to be back in Chicago again, for it's the city of my adoption. New York is a pretty good sort of a place in a metropolitan way, but I don't like it. Down there they want to find out if you have a dollar and then to try and get it away from you.

Higher Criticiam Among Roman Catholica New Movement Headed by Father d'Hulat, From the London Telegraph.

In Catholic France at the present moment an entirely new movement is making itself gradually felt within the Catholic Church. A new school of theologians has arisen, whose programme is the assimilation of the main results of biblical criticism. Thus they do not regard Moses as the author of the Hexateuch, nor the books of Job and Esther as historical. In other words, they take and administer to others homopathic doses of that liationalism which a short generation and would have been held to be utterly destructive of orthodoxy. The soul of the new movement is a priest and professor, Mgr. a liulist, who is also Rector of the Catholic University and Deputy in the Chamber. He has aiready founded a school which has ramifications all through France, his Liberalism, both in politics and in theology, has made him numerous enemies, who, having gained the car of the Fore, had him suddenly called to Home for the purpose of listening to the remonstrances of the Holy bee and likewise defending his view, intelligence just raceived from Rome leaves no doubt that Mgr. d'Huist's explanations were rejected, and be himself was paternally ordered to abandon the elogians in the looky and politics. At this d'iuist's explanations were rejected, and be himself was paternally ordered to abandon Liceralism in theology and bolities. At this moment, theologians inform me, there is a split between Catholic-teaching bodies in France. Some speak of a Liceral-Catholic movement, others of a schism in the Church; but it is, in any case, certain that we are on the eye of the parting of the waters. The most curfous feature about it is the under-standing that I am assured exists between these new Liberal- atholics in France, Italy, Spain, England, Germany, and America.

Can Any Commuter Beat Thint To the finer or Tax Sys-Me: In your valuable

paper I saw an item concerning commuters-bow for return at 6 o'clock the same day, making a run of 15m miss for day, I do this six days in the seek, 5c I think I am mined of all of the cormulator on the road. My other in New York is 51 Maiden iane, with the 5t lead of the community of the 5t lead of the community of the 5t lead of the community of the 5t lead of the 15t lead of th

The Boston Orchestra Leadership, Bosron, May 19.—it is possible that the leadership of the Boston Symphony Orchestra may fall to Mr. Franz Encisci, the present concertmenter and acting con-

ductor of the band.

from the Bultimore American.

There are 30,000 acres of watermelons in Georgia that will soon be ready for shipment to the North. An aggravating sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. D. ayne's Expectorant, an old-time remedy for bronchial no pulcionary advollens.—Adv. COL AUSTEN KICKS.

He Says it's His Buty to Kiu't at the Way

The way the Thirteenth Regiment Armore at the corner of Flatbush and Atlantic a-e nues, Brooklyn, is being built does not surt Col. David E. Austen of the regiment. He save the construction inside is faulty and that too much of the appropriation has been spent for outside ornamentation. At a meeting of the Armory Board this week he said the terra cotta balcony in front of the armory had sagged, and that the columns in the rear of the administration building were out of plumb. The Superintendent of Construction also reported that he did not like the balcony construction. The architect reported that it would require \$100 to make a part of the front all right, although the building was safe. The \$100 was appropriated. Col. Austen voting against it on the ground that the architect or mason was responsible. Another meeting was held on Thursday, at which Commissioner Adams said he was tired of the delay. It was caused, he said, by bungling. Commissioner Brower said they had

of the delay. It was caused, he said, by bungling. Commissioner Brower said they had to wait oight and a haif months for legislation, but Commissioner Brower said that did not excuse waiting for years. The architect was directed to report of the sazing of the balcony. Col. Austen moved thave a retaining wait huilt for a swimming both, but the metion was tabled.

Col. Austen said to a reporter vesterday afternoon: 'Only a few weeks ago Commissioner Brower refused to correct an error by which the gymnasium ceiling had two heights, and at last I agreed personally to be responsible for \$450 to get the matter righted. The millars fronting the entrance are sheathed with terra cotta where painted iron pillars are generally used, and so much money has been spent on outside frilis that the inside has been neglected. At the rear of the administration building the beams on which the pillars rest were actually cut too short, and the wails had to be corbelled out to meet them. They may be safe, but these pillars, which are of brick, look worse than the leaning tower of Plas.

"First \$300,000 was appropriated and then \$200,000 additional, and a better armory could have been huilt for \$75,000 less on plans which wers rejected. Now they have done my best, made a least it is mosey for the finelde. They are going to have gas instead of electric lighting, in a city of electric lights like Brooklyn. I have done my best. People may say I'm a kieker, but it's my duty to kick in a case like their."

Commissioner Brower loft the city last ovening for the West. Mayor Boody, the Chairman of the Armory Board, did not want to talk about the matter.

Yes, yes," he said, "the terra cotta balcony was reported as sagging, but that is a small matter. I've no time for all these little matters. We have the money now and the armory is going to be finished. We decided to have gas instead of electric lights, because the original plan said gas. I know nothing of what Col. Austen taks about. Life is too short. The plans were approved before my admini

DESPOILING CENTRAL PARK FLOWERS. Four of the Vandals Fined \$10 Each-Two More Held.

August Anderson, 50 years old, of 304 Eleventh avenue; William Scannell, 18 years old, of 93 East Seventy-sixth street; George Burns, 17 years old, of 227 East Seventy-fifth street, and James Mowbray, 17 years old. of 1.324 Third avenue; were in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday accused by Policeman McGinty of stealing Illacs in Central Park. They were fined \$10 each, which they did not pay. The prisoners had on Thursday torn down a lilac bush twelve feet high in the vicinity of the Casino, in Central Park. They carried it into a clump of bushes and stripped it of its flowers. These were made up into bunches by Anderson, who gave them to the three boys to sell at the Fifth avenue and

three boys to sell at the Fifth avenue and Bixty-seventh street gate. Frank Lynsky, James Condon, 14 Years old, of 3/33 East Seventy-sixth street, were accused of the same oftence by Policeman Savage. They were remanded for examination.

The Illacs of the Park, which are hardly in bloom as yet, have suffered greatly at the hands of a number of persons like these six, who gather them either for profit or destroy them through sheer wantonness. Old and young have participated in the destruction. Superintendent Parsons has been forced this year to complain to the Commissioners.

The Park police have made strong efforts to arrest the spoliation of flowers, and have had some success. Now special policemen in citizen's clothes have been assigned to watch for the offenders.

BUNBEAMS.

-A barber over in Brooklyn gives "a free shine with every shave."

—A gay groom of 78 and a chipper bride of 75 were
married in Pittsfield, Me., a few days ago,

—An old coin bearing the date of 1738 was ploughed up by a Mr. Wade of Boome county, No. The inscription nost undecipherable, but it probably came from a Spanish mint.

-A Toxan recently lost his fine farm and all his stock of implements at a game of poker, and he is enthusiast ogh to be quite satisfied, regarding the loss as perfectly legitimate one.

—A swarm of fleas has taken absolute possession of a farm house near Binkleton, Pa., and driven the occupants from their home. The house will probably be destroyed to get rid of them. -In England some striking forge workers recently decided they were in the wrong, and, besides going

ack to work at once, voluntarily paid their employers (25 indemnity for the loss caused by their striking —"Talk about girts chewing gum," said a young wo-man, "why, I saw to-day three persons one after an-other drop pennies in the siot of a chewing gum mu-chine, and they were all men, every one of them, all

-"I don't know exactly how many dollars I have spent in taking riding lessons," said a man, "but I do know that I can't begin to ride as well as some of the teamsters whom I meet occasionally in the street ng bareback or with only a blanket thrown over the

norse."

—There is a chicken on exhibition at Galveston, Tex.,
that has four beaks and three eyes. Another freak of
nature was born several days ago in Nacon, Ga. A
woman purchased a dozen eggs and, shortly after reurning bome, she found a four-legged onicken in one of the eggs. -The doors of Delanare's College for colored men have

een closed some weeks before the usual time this year because the Legislature's appropriation of \$1 000 to estimated maufficient for certain expenses algued to meet for the next two years. The college, will, however, reopen in the autumn. -In a few days there will occur an exodus of land-

scape artists into near by country places. They are not off for the summer, but go out for the express purpose f seeing the apple blossoms, and will return to town for a while after the blossoms have faded. More than most people, they enjoy and seem to need such color as the town does not contain, —Col E. R. McMahon of Washington offers to Presi-

dent Turner of the West Virginia University a prize of \$25 in gold for the student who shall write the best article on the question, "What was Shakespeare's its-ligion?" The competing students must have spent not less than three years in the university. A second prize of \$25 in gold is also to be given to the student who on commencement day stands highest in the mill-

tary department of the university.

"If," said a promenader, "one is so fortunate as to have seen a young nurse girl looking backward to call to a friend white she still propers the baby carriage straight ahead or perhaps diagonally across the crowded sidewalk without looking to see where she is going, then one has seen what is perhaps as striking an illustration as one could see of that niver freedom from

cars which is one of the chief, as it is certainly one of the most charming, characteristics of youth," —The manager of an entertainment bureau says that there are no loud calls for loctures in these days, but the people do not want clowing either. The call just now appears to be for people who give an entertainnent like that of George Grossmith, Frank Liucoin, Marshail P. Wilder, and other "menologuists" who Marshail P. Wilder, and other "manning of mono, tell stories pleasantly, have some knowings of mono, and are never vulgar. He says that the greathe has comes from men who receive large fees and are invited to dinner too often. They drank too much, as a

rule, and forget their engagements.

—"I always feel sorry for any besty who has a bundle "I always feel sorry for anyholy who has a bundle come undone in the street," said a woman. "for to most people it is a very moritrying experience, but, happily, it is not always so. Only the in raing I saw waking down broadway a mother and shapker, the mother carrying a pretty gasdesize bundle Suddenly and without any warning the handle came undone, she clutched at it as it unrolled—it looked like some art of dress goods—and caught it by its upper edge. The young daughter blushed as red as a rose, but the maker, daughter blushed as red as a rose, but the mother, bless her heart's seemed my only to be not disturbed, but to look upon it as rather a fining incident in lead, it seemed as though she could hardly keep from in whiting at it, and so intections was her sheerind demeans that as I passed them, while the mother was engaged n rolling up the bundle again, I was giad to see that

the daughter was stating with her Learning Hewarded,

From the Allana Gast wise.

First class:
Went through the Greek alphabet P

Little with a little with a little p

Little wit

Every one of 'emi"
What place did they give him !"
Head coal shoveller."